

SOME NEW BOOKS

New Views on Ireland.
Under the above title the Messrs. Macmillan have published the results of a tour made in the west of Ireland by Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, with a view of studying for himself the condition of the tenantry. Mr. Russell is one of the most eminent barristers in active practice at the Irish bar, and is also a member of the Northern Circuit, and in his seat in Parliament has been an unflinching and conspicuous advocate of Mr. Gladstone's remedial measure, so that he has said, however, his had been a tour of investigation, and not of propaganda, that he has here written. His investigation was manifestly disinterested, candid, and impartial, and the facts and conclusions set forth in this volume, having first been printed in a *Quarterly Review*, have been widely and unfavourably scrutinized at the hands of the landlord interest. The letters of his critics are now published in an appendix to the book, as are also the reminiscers of other persons connected with the tour. The result is a review of the whole controversy reflects the highest credit on the accuracy and fairness of Mr. Russell's statements, and plants in the reader's mind a conviction that authentic data for a study of the Irish land question are at last before him.

Mr. Russell has made a careful survey of a large part of Ireland. But the portion of the country particularly described in this book is a southwest corner, commonly designated as a 'suction' of Kerry. This district, with its little town of Glenties, is a 'suction' estate, in that one would expect to find creditable examples of landlord rule—the estates, namely, of a Marquis of Lansdowne, who, although a big, has opposed, it will be remembered, the landless measures of relief, both during the 'fifties and the 'sixties. The book, however, is an illustration of the management of corporate estates, that of Trinity College, Dublin. We learn, too, that in its economic conditions Kerry differs from most other parts of Ireland, and fortifies the conclusion to which Mr. Russell has reached, that this is a 'suction' area, in that no one can find the case of Irish tenants, but that the true solution of the Irish difficulty must be sought in the application of different remedies to different sections. We should also note that Kerry, says Mr. Russell visited it, was undisturbed by the 'fifties and the 'sixties, and that one branch of that section in the county was

The property of Trinity College in Kerry includes the town of Cahirciveen (comprising 300 inhabitants), some townlands lying to the south of the village, and a portion of the island of Valentia. The total area of the college lands in the Cahirciveen property is said to be 1,200 acres, and the annual rental is estimated at £4,600 and £5,000 per annum. Speaking of the condition of things generally, Mr. Russell is of the opinion that a more squalid tenantry than that of this rich corporation it is hardly possible to conceive. As a rule, their dwellings are miserable, and their dress and manners very filthy, and their food even for decency. Flesh meat is sometimes unknown among them, potatoes, while they last, being their habitual food, with which they then feast. When the potatoes fail, their food is Indian, or, as the peasants call it, "Indian meal," and the potatoes, when they are in short supply, are sold at a very high, and not far higher than the tenantry would be satisfied with a detailed comparison of the sums saved by a Griffith's valuation. One man, who had been tenant for thirty years, had been so run out in his time from £8 to £26 10s. 6d. In fact, he was the subject of the college's "reform." But he is a very satisfactory tenant. They aver that they had no occasion for interference and reform before 1845, because up to that time their land was held by a middleman, who, like most of his class, was occasionally extortionate in his dealings with the tenants. When the college was seized, did not the college treat the occupiers more equitably and reduce their rents to reasonable figures on the expiration of the middleman's lease? The force of a revolution is, indeed, carried out in 1869; but while in the interim the college was in possession, the operation was actually to raise the aggregate value of the rental. On the estate of Col. O'Connell, as everywhere in Kerry, were to be seen large tracts of land apparently reclaimed, certainly as reclaimable as the patches of bog which were the only thing that was brought into some kind of cultivation. But these districts, to be profitably dealt with, would require drainage on a large scale, such as could be attempted by individual tenants, however willing they might be to make the expenditure. The college, therefore, in the opinion of the college corporation may be inferred from the experience of Cahirciveen, whose water supply is at present extremely defective, but which at the small cost of about £3,500 could have plenty of good water. The town was almost entirely without water, and the cost on this expenditure of capital, but the college would not alter the remainder.

that this wealthy corporation could be persuaded to do for its tenants during the recent period of distress was to offer them a certain number of acres of land at the rate of six acres at half price. Many of the residents of their property would have rendered them for charitable assistance deserved them through the Mansion House Committee and the various bodies of the Government, the college authorities, in their answer. Mr. R. B. Brown provided that nearly one hundred processes served against their tenants in the island of Valencia for non-payment of rent at the very time of their distress. They take great credit to themselves for the manner in which they have carried out their policy. In 1865, when Mr. Kerri came out, upon inquiry, to have been expended on a market house and fish market, from which the college derives tolls, while the remainder was expended in the purchase of land, which is attended by only fifteen children. In our pamphlet the Fellows of Trinity College, to excuse their apparent remissness in relieving their tenants with inveterate habits of idleness and improvidence, are witnesses to the fact that in the past the poor have been received as among the most industrious and thrifty in Ireland. Other allegations in the pamphlet of twenty-three pages, with which the college corporation demand it necessary to be acquainted, are given in the appendix, which is provided in the appendix to this volume.

author's observations on the management of the Lansdowne estate called forth instant answers from the owner's brother, Mr. Russell, who, in the first place, defended himself, but the action resulted in damaging their cause for a multitude of witnesses were forced to testify that Mr. Russell's statements fell short of the unpleasant truth. The management of this estate was followed with similar close criticism by the *Times* after the secession of Lord Lansdowne from the Ministry even the Liberal journals referred to him and his predecessors as model landlords. His liberality and justice had succeeded in winning him a ready and ready recognition as Irish soil." Mr. Russell bowed very fully into the state of things on the Lansdowne estates at Kenmare and in the Iveagh, but he failed to see any signs of English liberalism and justice in the treatment meted out to the majority of his tenants, and the who had ever seen him had done so on the basis of his attaining his majority. The management of these large properties is especially in the hands of the Agent, Mr. Trench, who is a man of a very different stamp from the majority with fear and detestation. It is a pity that Mr. Trench denied strenuously the existence of distress on the Lansdowne estates in 1879-80, and long refused to act upon the recommendations of committees established in the

According to Miss M. E. Cusack, known as Nun of Kenmare, a land agent, whom Mr. Nun does not hesitate to identify with Mr. Nun, said to her that when he saw the dispatch coming he told his noble master that it would be the best thing that had ever happened for the hundredth they would have a noble agent at their manor. He added that the noble land agents were the principal cause of the suffering which is presently being endured, for clearly, if it were not for the noble land agents, the noble land agents would not be able to do so much harm to the people.

There have been too gross an act of inhumanity perpetrated here," said this lady, by her public appeals, collected a sum of about £15,000 which was in great part expended in South Kerry. She assured the author that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne had been reduced to such a state of distress as to eat potatoes, and that she had to supply clothes to the children on the Lansdowne property to enable them to attend school. A gentleman conversant with the action of the committee, who has since died, informed Mr. Russell that fully half the relief afforded by what passed through his hands has been given to Lord Lansdowne's tenants, and that many of these were living on the produce of the seed of those who had perished. He also stated that many people cameering to him for help, imploring him, for God's sake, to give them orders for food; and his belief was that but for the assistance rendered by the committee, a great number would have perished. "I am glad," he observed to death. It appears that all that was really done by the model landlord, whose liberality had produced "English comfort on Irish soil," was the tardy forwarding of forty tons of wheat, which was sold at a profit of three shillings there sold for much less than the market price.

It will be remembered that, by way of lessening the distress of the Irish tenantry, a notice was issued in January, 1880, by the Board of Works, stating that drainage loans would be granted to landlords in certain districts, both for the purpose of making the loans available for annual payment of £38s. 6d. per cent, for thirty-two years, beginning at the expiration of two years from the date of the loan. Suspicious persons around that Irish landlords were making advantage of this offer to make money out of the tenants' distress, and the Government owned that the course of Lord Lansdowne, as disclosed by Mr. Russell, afforded ground for the conclusion. It appears that the Marquis borrowed £6,000, on the terms above mentioned, and used the sum on his estates. The money was advanced to the tenants, and they paid their rents, which, of course, went into Lord Lansdowne's coffers; but in addition to this course of profit to the landlord, each occupier had to covenant to repay every penny thus laid out on his holding on certain emergency conditions. It is not difficult to see how this course makes it plain that after the most liberal deductions and allowances for the cost of collection, &c., the terms admittedly charged to the tenants would, in each case, represent a gross profit to the money-borrowing landlord. Lord Lansdowne has been charged with this course to the tenants. Let us suppose, for instance, that the Marquis borrowed from the Board of Works and then lent to his tenants for drainage purposes the sum of £10,000. The interest on this the tenants would represent, according to the first term, £1,200; according to the second term, £1,200; according to the third term, £48,500; and according to the fourth term, £33,200. Mr. Russell naturally holds it to be of great importance to ascertain what the tenants' position was at times of hardship intended to be borne by the people should be turned to the private emolument of landlords. These public monies have, in fact, been made to serve many purposes. It is objected that the landlord has contributed to the relief of the tenant, and that the policy is, "Help in that form is demoralizing; it is bad according to true political economy." I have done better, for I have given useful and remunerative employment"—meaning, thereby, the Board of Works' money. If it be objected that the money was not given in the way of relieving the people of paying their rent by remunerative employment, I am answering, thereby, with Board of Works money.

It is noteworthy that during the publication of his observations Mr. Russell received many letters from Ireland complaining that his pictures of landlordism were too pale and weak. The writers thought that he might, in other words, be too lenient in his treatment of the Irish. So much more striking illustrations of the misdeeds of Irish landlords, and that, even with regard to the estates described, he had not made the most of his subject. Many instances were narrated to him by trustworthy persons, of the cruel and individual hardship and oppression of strong and powerful landlords. He was told of recent exhibitions of the people's rule where, for such offences as the cutting of branches of trees upon the farm by tenants, the penalty has been execution, and he was reminded of the story of the boy who had a cat and a dog, and the dog bit the cat, which forbade the harboring of any member of a civiled household. These who wrote, however, to Mr. Russell in this spirit mistook the purpose of his letters. It was not his object to paint landlordism in the blackest colors, much as he hated the landlord class. His aim was to present a fair and true picture of the commonplace portrayal of the condition of things produced by the existing land system, even on that class called well managed estates. He could show the outcome of that system, even where the illustrations are not marked by gross and glaring crimes. He could show the truth, even saying that Lord Lansdowne, for example, could occupy land preeminence in the category of hard landlords as understood in Ireland. But, on the estates of such persons, he could discover the state of things depicted in this book, more prompt and sweeping must be their conduct than that of the average landlord, and hence the necessity for his special illustration.

in a chapter devoted to general considerations, which precedes the examination of remedial schemes. Mr. Russell makes a short reference to Griffith's, or the Government, valuation, but does not affirm that it is the basis of the Committee's and order of the Land Commission. The author does not insist that this valuation is a way and necessarily a fair rent test, but he does not hesitate to pronounce it a much more equitable standard of value than most of the ones then suggested by Irish landlords. It is a standard that originates in the past and not in the persons of Sir Richard Griffith, under the direction of who had been engaged in making for estate purposes, and there is little doubt that so made, they approximated closely to the then current rents. Sir Richard Griffith's valuation is a high one, and is equal to the letting values claimed on large estates, at about twenty-five per cent. below those demanded from tenants on small properties. The author has been recently informed a member of the Duke of Richmond's commission of inquiry within the latter's knowledge of the Government valuation would be more than a fair rent. Practically, no alteration has been made by the Government since 1862 in Griffith's valuations, except in the case of new houses and buildings. When such improvements have been made the old valuation is increased by the Government, but the increase is not always put on in respect of such new buildings, although the Government computation is there brought closer to the figures of the rent exacted by landlords, it does not follow that the rent may not be excessive, since these improvements have been added to the official appraisement, but the increase is not made in all tenant himself, and is virtually, in all cases paid for by him, while they do not affect to any degree the productive character of the land. You find commonly that the improving tenant who has raised by his own exertions the value of his land, Griffith valuation is increased by increased rent for the improvements, while his non-improving neighbor remains at the lower rent.

Mr. Russell has no desire to represent Irish peasants as blameless; he admits that their faults are many and serious. But he thinks that it is still probable in the main to the system under which they live. If they are not altogether as virtuous and industrious as they might be, it is because they have little or no motive to do so. The very want of tidiness in domestic life is largely due to the low social status of the Irish peasant, who has not the same force of habit as the Englishman. The fact that the Irish peasant is not as virtuous and industrious as he might be, is not a sufficient reason for blaming him, or for saying that he is in need of improvement. It is rather a plea for the removal of the well-known causes of this state of affairs. It is a bitter-sweet fact that the Irish peasant is in need of improvement, and that the only way to improve him is to remove the causes of his poverty and want of energy caused by the Irish people.

in improving their condition to a peculiar intensity and recklessness in the Celtic race. It is, indeed, the most vulgar mode of escaping from the consideration of the effect of moral and social influences on the human mind to attribute the diversities of conduct and character to the inherent national differences. "What race," claims Mill, "would not be indolent and *ignorant* when things are so arranged that they do not feel the necessity of exerting their faculties for protection?" Mr. Russell says of the Irish variety that it seems to have been contrived, as if by a malevolent genius, to develop the worst qualities in the national character, and to repress the best—deliberately calculated to encourage idleness, insincerity, untruthfulness, and unthriftiness. To him the wonder is, not that the faults of the Irish people exist as they are, but that the people have managed to remain so much that the nation is not so much degraded as it might be, and that, so much belittling the natural dignity of

In his concluding chapters Mr. Russell undertakes to point out why, in his opinion, exceptional legislation is needed for Ireland. The question is frequently put thus: "The land law in Ireland is at least as favorable to the tenant as in any other country. Why, then, is there no such law in England; why should not the same, or more favorable law, serve in Ireland?" The author shows that the answer must be sought in exceptional condition of things in Ireland which, in its turn, cannot be fully understood without a knowledge of the history of the country. He begins, however, by denying that the land laws of England are themselves intrinsically good. He thinks that if there were a serious interruption of long duration in the manufacturing, mining, and commercial prosperity of the country, they would prove upon them. In other words, these other great fields of investment and enterprise have made the land in England a matter of secondary consideration; whereas, in Ireland, it represents the staple, almost the only industry. Moreover, he says, the English theories of justice are favorable to speculation, and in the present day the needs of the time, because English land-lords have generally exhibited in their dealings with their tenants a marked degree of liberality. Their voluntary reduction of rents during the years of agricultural depression supplied the striking instance of this liberality. In his opinion, in Ireland, on the other hand, there was no such voluntary movement, because there exists no strong, healthy public opinion, which the land-lords respect, and which compels them to forego the merciless exercise of exact legal rights. He says that the English theories of justice, it should be recognized that the actual conditions of the relations of landlord and tenant in England differ in many respects from those in Ireland. In England the landlord generally lets to the tenant a farm in perfect work, ready to begin the year with a full complement with all the requisites of production. In Ireland the tenant often acquires merely a certain area of land unimproved, and often unenclosed, upon which he is obliged to spend the capital, if he has any, and in any case the labor

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The author of this volume not only repudiates the Ulster custom, regarded as a guarantee of a tenant's interest, but he feels convinced that no system which contemplates a future interest in the rents will be found effective in the agricultural lands of Ireland. He knows of no sound agricultural arrangement by which rent may equitably be made to rise and fall. If the only alternative to periodical adjustments of rent is its permanent nature at what the tenant might consider too high, Mr. Russell thinks the Irish peasant would, in the long run, be the loser, on account of its certainty. So far therefore as the plan known as the "Three F's" has in view, not rent fixed once and for all, but periodical revaluation, he believes it will prove an endless source of ill-will and discontent. It follows that he is not in position to indicate the main direction in which the settlement of the land question should take its, so far and so fast as it can be done, to turn the owners of agricultural holdings into proprietors, securing them, meanwhile, in the possession of their farms at rents justly ascertained and paid for by the tenants. Everywhere, in the case of the very small and poor holdings, Mr. Russell has no doubt that, if the tenant is to be left to his own exertions, prompting the tenant to unstinted exertion, would enable him to take much more out of the land than he does at present, and thus better its condition. It is not denied, nevertheless, that the tenant is not at present in a very secure position, and that any system which no scheme of fixing a fair rent for all or all or converting the tenant into a proprietor would fully meet, and in reference to which the remedy must be emigration. In regard, however, to the scope which should be given to the latter expedient, the author points to the vast extent of the waste lands in Ireland, which he side by side with that which the tenants have already reclaimed. He computes some millions of acres the waste but reclaimable lands in Ireland, exclusive of the soil which is enclosed, and whose productive capacity is, he thinks, but doubted. Of these waste lands, he does not think that which is available, added to the existing holdings, the cases would, in his opinion, be comparatively few in which emigration would be necessary; where, in other words, there would not be land sufficient to grow the new energy which the sense of security would give, to support the existing tenantry.

is instructive to look over the author's practical suggestions, because it is known that their attention has been paid to them by Mr. Cadstone and his colleagues in framing the comprehensive measure of land reform which is now before Parliament. Mr. Russell proposed to abolish, as far as practicable, every form of settlement, and to give the tenant the full enjoyment of the land absolutely and for ever. We would let the proceeds of the sale of land be tied up or settled in any way desired, so that the tenant should be able to leave the land itself free to be sold or let at will. In other words, he demanded that the tenant should always be a person with a definite ownership over the land, whether sold, and give the tenant the right to sell the land himself, and to dispose of the proceeds of the sale as he pleased. It is hardly to be wondered at that the author of the Bill is inclined by nature to favour or favour information between the tenant and the landlord.

owner of the fee and the occupier, the latter should give to the party having the major interest in the holding the right to buy out either, on payment to the latter of such sum might be agreed on, or failing such agreement of either as the commission should award. Having the said right, the occupier of the land would proceed to give every tenant of a farm in Ireland who, at a date fixed in the Land Bill had occupied his holding for ten years a right to demand from his landlord a perpetual lease of rent to be fixed once and for ever by agreement or, failing agreement, by the Land Commission. In determining such perpetual rent, he would have taken into account all improvements made either by landlord or tenant, and any fine paid by the tenant on entry. Such fee-farm grants would be subject to the condition that the tenant should fix the rent and keep the premises in repair as well as against waste or subletting, or in dividing without the landlord's consent, he should covenant on the part of the tenant against encumbering or selling his interest. Mr. Russell would allow two years' arrears of rent to be first paid out of the fee-farm grant, and the tenant's interest; but for any greater arrears he would make the landlord rank with ordinary creditors. Another privilege is pronounced the highest moment, viz. that each tenant whose rent is permanent or fixed should be permitted to buy up, at a stated rate, his rent in arrears by law.

Another of Mr. Russell's propositions was to give the Land Commission power to insist upon the sale of corporate estates, and of all estates mortgaged beyond a certain proportion of the value, or, let us say, 75 per cent. On any purchase of an estate being made by the Land Commission, he advises that they should pay the owner a sum of money, to be paid by instalments, bearing interest at three per cent, and redeemable at par. He would give the owner so much in bonds as at the current price would represent the future purchase money of the estate. The lands thus purchased would have solely by the Commission to the tenants, and the consideration of the cash payments and such annual instalments to the Commission might seem best, provided that calculations should be based on the assumption that not less than three per cent. interest should be secured to the State. In order to secure this, he suggests that the Commission should be empowered to require the mortgagor to place in the hands of the Commission a sum of money, to be used as a guarantee fund. And finally, he would throw upon the Land Commission all the expenses of the examination of titles and of conveying in connection with all estates purchased by the Commission. It is proposed that the Commission should keep a register of mortgages, divided into counties, in which all transactions in real estate passing through the hands of the Commission should be entered, such entry being the only registration recognized by law as affecting the lands in question. He would also have the Commission to register like that in France, and would lead simply and cheapen the dealings with land. In course of time it might easily be made to cover all real estate transactions whatever.

Two things are more interesting than to compare these suggestions of Mr. Russell's with those of the Commission's Bill, and that is to see how far such a comparison will demonstrate that many of them have been exactly reproduced, and there is reason to believe that others were heretofore incorporated in supplementary proposals. Mr. Russell, indeed, is acknowledged by the four principal parties to the present bill, the four principal parties to the present bill, and important questions discussed in the present volume.

The Habit of Mouth Breathing.

It is certainly remarkable that so little has been written on a subject so important to mouth-breathing. It appears, indeed, that Dr. Cassells of Glasgow communicated, four years ago, an interesting paper on this topic to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, but the source of the paper is not known. In consideration of the habit as a cause of nasal trouble, it has been discussed also from a general sanitarian point of view by Mr. George Cline, well known as the portrayer of Indian life and customs in the *Illustrated London News*. The only extensive treatment of the subject by Dr. CLYDE WAGNER, whose monograph of some fifty pages is published by the Putnams.

Dr. Wagner begins by pointing out that man has been a nose-breather, the practice of mouth-breathing being a habit of the lower races, carelessness, ignorance, or a local trouble, which renders nasal breathing difficult or impossible. The unweaned infant always breathes by the nose, and, unless it did not at an early age could not have been civilized. The habit is made by Hensel in the Freiburg clinic, it appears that in healthy infants the mouth is ap-

must always be closed during sleep, the tongue being in contact with the hard palate, and the nostrils being closed by the contraction of the muscles of the face. The nostrils are the only channels through which the nose breathes, the function of respiration is thus often overlooked by persons who are suffering from bronchial or pulmonary diseases. It can easily be verified by experiment that the nostrils are closed when the mouth is open. The channels of the nose is raised to the temperature of the body before it reaches the larynx. No matter how low the temperature may be, the sense of cold is never experienced below the nostrils. The nostrils are closed when the mouth is carried on with closed mouth. Moreover, the nostrils thus indicated is moistened by the natural secretions which cover the turbinated bones in a condition of health, and the short bristles which are situated in the nostrils prevent the entrance of foreign matter to the nostrils and other important organs of the face may contain, and which, if drawn in by the mouth, may act as an exciting cause in the development of laryngeal, bronchial, or pulmonary diseases. It is thus asserted that the nostrils breathe through the skin to the extent of 10 per cent of the air that is inhaled. The nostrils are situated in the plane of air in the bottom of a well without harm, whereas if he opens his mouth to answer a question or call for help, his lungs are closed.

not be exposed, which lead to habitual cough-breathing, are to be looked for in the nose, mouth, or throat. Until recently the methods of examining the nose were so imperfect that a correct diagnosis was, in many cases, impracticable; but now, with the aid of the rhinoscope, and with the aid of a strong reflected light, it is possible to reach the interior of the nose, and, in proper specimens, it is possible to recognize any obstruction to the passage of air. Some instances of congenital imperforate nostrils are reported, and the like occlusion may be caused by a spasmodic contraction from syphilis, scalds, or burns. Foreign bodies, too, such as buttons, beads, or stones, may lodge in the nostrils. Mucous, which is the substance chiefly concerned in breathing, and thus produce complete or partial closure. A general thickening, or hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, covering the turbinated bones, such as is found in chronic catarrh of the nose, may also, in some cases, completely stop one or both passages. In some cases, a slight constriction from an ordinary cold may so nearly close the air channels that breathing through the nose becomes, for the time being, very difficult. The perils are therefore numerous, and thus the pernicious habit may be formed, and thus the patient may die, with the knowledge that he is dying, without death, because which interferes with proper nasal respiration, the most common are enlarged tonsils. The glands press the volumn upward and backward against the posterior wall of the pharynx, and prevent the passing of air from the larynx. Irregular, uneven, or protruding tonsils, which are the cause of the obstruction of the mouth, may also give rise to the obstruction of mouth breathing.

Dr. Wezard tells us that habitual mouth breathers can be at once recognized, as the practice stamps itself indelibly on the physiognomy. The retracted lips, open mouth, receding gums, protruding teeth, diminished size of the orifices of the nostrils, the wrinkles of the outer angles of the eyes, and the lines extending from the wings of the nose to the angles of the mouth, give the persons addicted to this habit a silly and sometimes idiotic expression. The nasal ducts, being vacated, like a desert gourd that grow up to grass and weeds, become the seat of fungus and other diseases; the sense of smell is greatly weakened or altogether lost.

the contour of the nose, is changed, and it requires an undeveloped or atrophic alar cartilage. The sense of hearing may be affected, the tongue remaining from slight impairment to deafness through habitual mouth breathing. The voice is affected, the sound passing through the nose, otherwise it cannot reach the tympanic cavity. Dry sore throat is one of the most distressing disorders resulting from chronic nasal obstruction. The practice known as "hawking" is a familiar symptom. In "hawking" the hawkler is always a mouth breather and the unpleasant sound is made in the effort to dislodge the hard, dry, and tenacious mucus which collects in the throat and the back of the mouth. In all cases where the habit is caused by nasal obstruction, there is a voice disturbance, an imperfect resonance from the throat, and the mucus is upward into the nasal cavity, but finding no exit, it is forced back and escapes through the mouth, the individual being able to speak through his nose. The agreeable habit of snoring is caused by slight obstruction of the mouth open. The nose never closes, and the mucus is never dried.

In children, as might be expected, the *eff* of mouth breathing on the general constitution are strongly marked. Dr. Wagner has shown that in infancy and early youth, when bones of the face are soft and flexible, the deformity known as "pigeon breast" is brought by this habit. Children should be as early taught to use the mouth for eating, speaking only, and the author recommends that, during sleep, those in charge of the child should be careful to keep the mouth open by fastening a small square of cloth on the inside of the lower lip, pressing the lips together. People of materialize need to be impressed with the necessity of persistency in the practice of nose breathing. For those who are addicted to keeping mouth open for breathing during sleep, one of the most successful means of curing this habit is successfully carried out by means of a linen leather support for the lower jaw, adjusted to the top of the head.

An English Version of Helme.

MISS EMMA LAZARUS has undertaken a difficult and well-nigh impracticable task, to wit, to translate the *Heinrich Heine* (H. Worthington). To reproduce poetry of any kind, seeing that form and style must need be vital elements of merit, is an aim which we must pronounce essentially unattainable if we may trust the judgment of experts competent to compare verse with verse. It is true that we have so overlooked words uttered by way of gratuitous encouragement, or in a spirit of literary partisanship, is substantially the reverse, passed on the English versions of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Tasso, Aristotle, and Goethe. But it is to be regretted that the translators have not much more confidence may be afforded to verse poetry, wherein the specific charm, the subtle melody or an evanescent flavor. Even in the case of so artificial a writer as Horace it is acknowledged on all hands that the neatness, finish, brightness, and grace cannot be transferred to another language. Equally futile would be the effort to convey by translation an English notion of the exquisite eloquence and incomparable ease of Alfred de Musset, in whose cultivated Frenchness continually dwells the thought of the French language itself. Neither can we conceive of anything more rash and hopeless than an endeavor to transpose the songs of Burns in French rhyme. Bold, however, as such an attempt would be, does not strike us as a white man venture so far as the French language is concerned, that she is not the first who, feeling the peculiar situation experienced by Helme in his native

speech, has sought to introduce him to English readers. But it cannot be said that any of the predecessors succeeded, even to their own satisfaction. And that is the reason why the book is the least welcomed by their well-mounted editors. You may preserve by distillation the perfume of a flower, but there is no equivalent process in the chemistry of translation by which the essence of the language and the character of Helms can be extracted and transferred to an alien medium of expression. His fluency, his railway, his portledge, his suggestions, his naïveté, his simplicity, his awkwardness, his crudeness, his crudities, are more susceptible of translation than the bouquet of wine. But while, in our opinion, it goes beyond their reach, it does not follow that the book is without merit. It is a book which exhibits various degrees of excellence. It is one of the best translations of Helms that I have seen. Its volume is extremely creditable to its accomplished author. It is translated with a certain amount of accuracy, and it is a good deal better than most. It is a book which will carry away a pleasant recollection of the translator, and it is a book which will make the original version in the native tongue

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his explanation. When the house was in session there was much discussion as to who Schenck would represent. Some thought he would represent Alabama and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, who was afterward Secretary of the Interior, was also mentioned. It was finally decided that he would represent Louisiana, which was general in the House, that he might be a member of the House.

"The gentleman," replied Mr. Schenck, "did not even know that he was in the House," and he then gave the first explanation of his position," asked Thompson.

"Certainly," was the reply, "I will do so with pleasure." He then proceeded to explain in accordance with the arrangement, rose and asked if the gentleman from Ohio referred to in the previous question had any objection to Mr. Schenck's explanation.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Schenck, who did not rise, and then he said that he was from Louisiana was in the House."

"That," said Schenck, "is a hypothesis."

"Just," replied Schenck, "is a hypothesis, and that, and I will not be questioned in the House."

Still the Southern member went on to interpose a question, and the gentleman from Louisiana, Schenck, said that he had no objection to the efforts which his friend, Gov. Vance of North Carolina, was making to get him elected. It is evident that what the member from Louisiana desires to know is to whom I refer in the previous question. He then said that he would object to the extension of my explanation. And then he said further doubt than this and then he said that he was from Louisiana and referred to the drunken member from Alabama.

"I'm not a man," he said. "I'm a woman." He imagined, this declaration evoked the wildest excitement in the House. "I'm not a man," he said. "I'm a woman." He imagined, this declaration evoked the wildest excitement in the House. "I'm not a man," he said. "I'm a woman." He imagined, this declaration evoked the wildest excitement in the House.

FAIR VISIONS OF POETS.

One Day.

led by, dear day, good by,
and let me wreath with immortelles
the moments fast that fly
On golden wings of love, and mark with
the laurel wreath the crown of pain
thou dimmed thy beautiful light,
farewell, sweet day, farewell,
E'en now the gentle curlew peals
on memory's billing lie,
I count the echoes as they fall,
and groan and sigh, yet smile, that they
are over past days.

Good-bye, dear day, good by,
I take some good heart we've loved and let
it in death's grasp that lie,
With tender flowers upon the brow,
and tender down a precious hair,
thou hast seen to me no more,
farewell, dear day, farewell,
I think of thee as sleep that are gone
I rather all 'tis well,
I would not ask back one dead face,
would not live five hours again,
for I don't thy joy's retracement.

LYDIA F. H.

Priesthood.
From the Italian-Spanish Sonnets.
 robes of white, no tapers' golden hands,
 can make the face of one of those crucified
 faith in God's dear Son be stande,
 the faith which works with love replete
 solemn view, no myotic ride,
 can take the place of holy art,
 winning souls from night to light,
 from power of sun to heavenly weal,
 is a priest of God Most High
 who sets the soul of man to live
 as they to live, and lives to die,
 whose life and death with beauty shine,
 the care of souls can only be
 the night of Him who is the Life;
 quick and tender sympathy
 or all whose hearts with love is rife,
 can be thou strong in Jesus' grace,
 son, for Him all burdens bear,
 & up & hold him in the air;
 to lift the cross to thee to wear.

N. A. P.

Seeking Rest.
From Good Words.
That fare amid these breathless places,
And your soul's "ixit factory and mart,
Be quick to feel the "ixit of your faces
Reveal the ratic heart;
You seeking in your fevered labor,
Know no pause through all the crowned
Himself and no man for his neighbor,
What is it that you seek?
You seek head—no more—life's rare substance
Seek faith and ease, the common joy
But all are seeking rest.
Ample there, our brains are turning, turning
And that what we stand were possessed
We our souls are parched and sick with yearning
God knows we faint for rest."
His way, a haggard shape and dreary,
Of late set toward the kindly west;
A voice: "Come hither ye weary,
And I will save you rest!"

[illegible][illegible]

Molly at the Gate.
From the Independent.
 I own this mornin' behind me,
 Over the gate there, to see as good by;
 Nowhere lies around old Kullarun,
 And in the air is a country to die.
 Her face now, as fair as a day,
 Still half her and her pretty hair feet;
 I see ahead the y'd be thinkin' me crazy,
 But that I gone and the strangers I met.
 I feel her mockin' me, girl, and your folly
 Is to be one that's half the place of my
 And always a dumber she is here.
 The wild birds, and wonder no longer
 Be out of the world, and up to the sky;
 I half lie I live back to the man,
 Still right back to my girl at the gate.

[illegible]

Because She Loved Him!
From the Indianapolis Sentinel.
She read all the books of romance,
Her fingers were cased with ink,
She looked at marriage with awe,
She talked of the burning kiss,
She sighed again and again
Of greater joys than love,
Plotting in all her features,
At last she married a clown.

Flashing.
From Puck.

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SOCIETY INDEXES

THE End of the London Season.
DION, July 28.—Such a date as this
speaks to me all of the last days of
the season. Practically it is already dead
in the next object in life of the fashionable
groups, flits everybody's thoughts, nor
everybody has grouse moors, nor friends
to whom to go and receive them, nor
can a very limited number of guests
actually shoulder firearms and
tramp about the moors and fells
of the heathlands of Scotland and North
under all the August suns, while they
are enjoying the pleasures of the
entertainment. But the desire to enjoy
the less at this season grows, and all
who can fulfil it by right, love, or money
fail to do so, while the rest will not fail
to remember that it is their natural and
most advantageous time to be away
from which they have not the opportunity
of fulfilling it, and with this thought
present in their well-trained minds, they
leave their occupations, such as visits to country
where there are no moors, to the second
half of the season, *pour le second semestre*,
when they will find that it can be done
on grouse, that they kill and eat and
are, as in all well-contrived pro-
cesses, greater and lower features in the
skill of faro society, principal parts, with
the rest of the year. The great and serious
business of the last season is the
nabre background of the Parliament
and for its real essence the gayeties of
able life, is broadly succeeded by the
great and equally serious part of the
season. But as the middle of the season
is the time when the world is at work,
which the world might lounge or
forget otherwise into mislead, the al-
lowance of society has provided for her de-
sires of those charming interludes which
are destined, like the *luxe d'années* of the
solid supplements. It is quite a
surprisingly because society is despise,
to enjoy her benefits to be accepted, to
the present making frantic efforts to be
during the next week for the season,
the season, the season, the season, the
at this moment from the opening of the
week at Leith, with all the rest of the
the east coast. The Duchess has re-
fused away the time during which
and is in the face of what awaiting him,
meeting place of yacht with long and
and, every hotel room is now, as I
of our struggles to do our life most join
minds in thought, and pay it homage in

[illegible][illegible][illegible]